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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/784,246	02/16/2001	Garrett R. Vargas	50037.21US01	6144

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EXAMINER

SMITS, TALIVALDIS IVARS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/26/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/784,246

Applicant(s)

VARGAS, GARRETT R.

Examiner

Talivaldis Ivars Smits

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 and 48-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 and 48-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to the Office Action mailed 12/11/2006 and the interview of 2/20/2007 with the previous examiner on this case, applicant submitted an Amendment, filed 3/12/2007, amended independent claims 1, 11, 21, 31, 48, 51, and 53 to include the presumed allowed subject matter therein, and also amended dependent claims 2, 12, and 22. However, the newly-assigned examiner of record, having considered the matter further, believes that Lakritz suggests the newly-added limitation, as indicated in the instant Office Action, next:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-40 and 48-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz (6,623,529) in view of Kim et al. (US 2002/0047831 A1).

As to claims 1 and 11, Lakritz suggests:

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a language resource data store, wherein the language resource data store includes a first group of non-localized language-dependent elements for viewing an application in a first language and a second group of non-localized language-dependent elements for viewing an application in a second language, the second language being different than the first language (a multilingual website that has content common to all languages with content that is specific to a particular language and country, col. 5, lines 35-38; "This makes it possible to maintain several small Term DBs rather than one large one, col. 27, lines 63-64, which suggests having two small Term DBs, one for each of two languages); and teaches:

a geographical resource data store, wherein the geographical resource data store includes geographically dependent elements for association with the application to update the application for a geographic location (a store of country-specific elements for updating a web page, col. 7, lines 12-20, and Fig. 5, elements 506);

processing a request from an application to retrieve geographically dependent elements (the visitor module receives a request from a visitor, and delivers the appropriate localized content contained in the country database, col. 4, lines 1-10);

providing requested geographically dependent elements from the geographic resource data store to the application (when the document is presented to the browser the country specific information is provided, col. 6, lines 60-65); and

displaying the geographically dependent elements (displaying the updated website to the visitor, col. 3, lines 33-35).

Lakritz does not teach configuring a multi-language mobile electronic device to accommodate data variances among geographic locations.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claim 21, Lakritz teaches:

a geographic resource data store means for storing geographically dependent elements for a plurality of geographic locations, wherein the geographically dependent elements are stored for association with an application to update the application for a geographic location (a country database that is able store content for a plurality of geographic locations, (col. 7, lines 15-20, and col. 6, lines 37-50), able to update the output of a web browser, col. 4, lines 5-10);

means for processing a request from the application to retrieve geographically-dependent elements from the geographic resource data store means (the visitor module receives a request from a visitor, and delivers the appropriate localized content contained in the country database, col. 4, lines 1-10);

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a language resource data store means, wherein the language resource data store includes a first group of non-localized language-dependent elements for viewing an application in a first and second language, the language resource data store means having a plurality of language-dependent elements, each language-dependent element being associated with a uniquely-identified language (a multilingual website that has content common to all languages with content that is specific to a particular language and country, col. 5, lines 35-38; "This makes it possible to maintain several small Term DBs rather than one large one, col. 27, lines 63-64, which suggests having two small Term DBs, one for each of two languages);

means for displaying information (web browser, col. 4, lines 5-10); and

means for providing requested geographically-dependent elements from the geographic resource data store means to the application to be displayed (when the document is presented to the browser the country specific information is provided, col. 6, lines 60-65).

Lakritz does not a mobile electronic device.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the

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user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claim 31, Lakritz teaches:

a display unit (a computer environment able to display a document to a visitor, col. 1, lines 10-15 and col. 4, lines 3-10);

a language resource data store configured to store a first group of language-dependent elements for viewing an application in a first language and a second group of language-dependent elements for viewing the application in a second language, the second language being different than the first language (a language data store for storing language-dependent elements to be inserted and displayed by a browser, col. 7, lines 12-27; "This makes it possible to maintain several small Term DBs rather than one large one, col. 27, lines 63-64, which suggests having two small Term DBs, one for each of two languages);

a geographical resource data store configured to store geographically-dependent elements for association with an application to update the application for a geographic location (a country data store, (col. 7, lines 15-20) able to update a browser with country specific data, col. 6, lines 50-57);

an application (web browser, col. 4, lines 8-10);

a display, the geographical resource data store, and the application, processing a request from the application to retrieve geographically-dependent elements from the geographical resource data store, provide requested geographically-dependent

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elements from the geographical resource data store to the application, and cause the display unit to the display (a computer environment coupled to the display able to process a request to update the country dependent elements within a browser, and then display the updated information, col. 1, lines 10-15, col. 4; lines 1-10 and col. 6, lines 60-65).

Lakritz does not teach configuring a multi-language mobile electronic device to accommodate data variances among geographic locations.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claims 2, 12, 22 and 32, depending from claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Lakritz teaches a second request to access the language resource data store, the language resource data store including the language-dependent elements for viewing an application in the first language, the language resource data store having a plurality of language-dependent elements, each language dependent element being associated with a uniquely identified language (requesting and displaying a selected language and

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language elements, (col. 4, lines 5-19) the language specific elements stored in a database, col. 7, lines 12-20).

As to claims 3, 13 and 33, depending from claims 2, 12 and 32, Lakritz teaches the language resource data store comprises a dynamically linked library (the language database is available to each visited web site within a server, col. 7, lines 12-30).

As to claims 4, 14, 23 and 34, depending from claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Lakritz does not teach determining the language of a setting of the multi-language mobile device.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claims 5, 15, 24 and 35, depending from claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Lakritz teaches the geographical resource data store is organized hierarchically with a plurality

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of levels (a hierarchically region-based lookup scheme storing the country specific data, col. 6, lines 37-49).

As to claims 6, 16, 25 and 36, depending from claims 5, 15, 24 and 35, Lakritz teaches the request further comprises accessing a level of geographical resource data store to retrieve the requested geographically-dependent element is not found (a country element database with hierarchically stored information, using a hierarchical lookup scheme, where It would be necessary within the hierarchy listing of the database, that once the first level is searched and requested information is not found, a lower level will be searched to find the information (col. 6, lines 37-49).

As to claims 7, 17, 26 and 37, depending from claims 6, 16, 25 and 36, Lakritz teaches accessing another level hierarchically below the level when the requested geographically-dependent element is not found (a country element database with hierarchically stored information, using a hierarchical lookup scheme, where It would be necessary within the hierarchy listing of the database, that once the first level is searched and requested information is not found, a lower level will be searched to find the information (col. 6, lines 37-49).

As to claims 8, 18, 28 and 38, depending from claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Lakritz teaches the geographical resource data comprises a look-up table (searching a

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database that uses mapping to find the correct region, country and language information, col. 6, lines 35-40).

As to claims 9, 19, 29 and 39, depending from claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Lakritz teaches the geographically dependent element is a file name formatted in the first language (the file names are stored in the language in which the web site was originally created, col. 5, lines 22-34 and col. 6, lines 35-40).

As to claims 10, 20, 30 and 40, depending from claims 9, 19, 29 and 39, Lakritz teaches the geographical resource data store is accessible by an application to load the file name in the application (loading the needed country data from the data store into the web site, col. 5, lines 10-18, and col. 6, lines 37-47).

As to claim 27, depending from claim 21, Lakritz teaches the geographic resource data store means comprises a registry (storing the database for use within a computer, col. 5, lines 35-42 and col. 7, lines 17-27).

As to claims 48 and 53, Lakritz teaches:
an application for generating user interface elements (a user interface for facilitating the localization of documents, data streams and non-text files, col. 3, lines 25-30);

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a language resource data store, wherein the language resource data store includes a first group of language settings for the user interface elements associated with a first language, and a second group of language settings for the user interface elements associated with a second language, the second language being different than the first language (a language store used in the localization of documents, col. 3, lines 25-30, col. 7, lines 13-19; and suggested by "This makes it possible to maintain several small Term DBs rather than one large one, col. 27, lines 63-64, which suggests having two small Term DBs, one for each of two languages);

providing a geographic resource data store having geographically specific user interface elements (country and location information related to specific users, col. 6, lines 35-49);

requesting, from the language resource data store a language setting associated with a language (requesting the language information of the user to be delivered, col. 3, line 62 through col. 4, line 10);

providing user interface elements in the language (providing localized elements to the user, col. 4, lines 5-10);

requesting, from the geographic resource data store, a geographic specific user interface element; and associating the geographically specific user interface element with the application (requesting the country information of the user to properly construct localized content for specific geographic regions or countries to be supplied to the user, col. 5, lines 60-67 and col. 6, lines 50-57).

Lakritz does not teach configuring a multi-language mobile electronic device to accommodate data variances among geographic locations.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claims 49 and 54, depending on claims 48 and 53, Lakritz teaches the geographically specific user interface element is at least one of a time zone name, daylight savings and a name of a location (the country information that the user is concerned with is mapped, for example one user can have information specific to Italy and another user can information that is just concerned with the European region and is not concerned with Italy, col. 6, lines 38-45).

As to claim 50, depending on claim 48, Lakritz teaches the geographically specific user interface element includes the language of the language setting (the interface is localized based on the language setting of the user, col. 4, line 38).

As to claim 51, Lakritz teaches:

providing an application for generating geographically neutral user interface elements and geographically dependent user interface elements (a user interface for facilitating the localization of documents, data streams and non-text files, where templates are used to remove all the country specific information from the application to create a country neutral elements in the application, col. 3, lines 25-30, and col. 6, lines 50-65);

a language resource data store, wherein the language resource data store includes a first group of language settings for the neutral user interface elements associated with a first language, and a second group of language settings for the neutral user interface elements associated with a second language, the second language being different than the first language (a language store used in the localization of documents, col. 3, lines 25-30, col. 7, lines 13-19; and suggested by "This makes it possible to maintain several small Term DBs rather than one large one, col. 27, lines 63-64, which suggests having two small Term DBs, one for each of two languages);

a geographic resource data store having geographically specific user interface elements (country and location information related to specific users, col. 6, lines 35-49);

requesting a language setting associated with a language (requesting the language information of the user to be delivered, col. 3, line 62 through col. 4, line 10);

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providing geographically neutral user interface elements in the language (providing an application template, where the information left within the template is neutral to a specific country, col. 6, lines 55-65 and col. 7, lines 3-10);

requesting a geographic specific user interface element; and associating the geographically specific user interface element with the application (requesting the country information of the user to properly construct localized content for specific geographic regions or countries to be supplied to the user, col. 5, lines 60-67 and col. 6, lines 50-57).

Lakritz does not teach configuring a multi-language mobile electronic device to accommodate data variances among geographic locations.

However, Kim et al. teach configuring a mobile terminal with data proper for the language of a country where it is located in a mobile communications network (paragraph 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the localization technique of Lakritz with the mobile terminal of Kim et al. to provide a system able to provide global roaming, supplying the user with the correct language data depending on the mobile terminals location, as taught by Kim et al. (paragraphs 6-8).

As to claim 52, depending on claim 51, Lakritz teaches the geographically specific user interface element is at least one of a time zone name, daylight savings and a name of a location (the country information that the user is concerned with is mapped,

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for example one user can have information specific to Italy and another user can information that is just concerned with the European region and is not concerned with Italy, col. 6, lines 38-45).

Conclusion

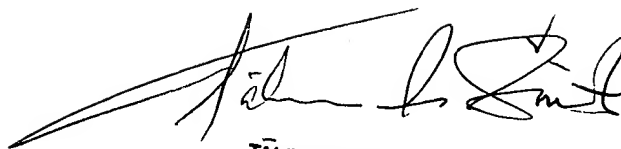
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Talivaldis Ivars Smits whose telephone number is 571-272-7628. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tālivaldis Ivārs Šmits', written in a cursive style.

TĀLIVALDIS IVARS ŠMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER